Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0002] as follows:

[0002]   FIG. 1 is a diagram of a conventional distributed networking problem domain
in which a plurality of network analysis agents (network troubleshooting agents) 20a-n,
22a-n, and 24a-n (NAs) provided on networks 26a-n (network [[16]]26), measure how
the network 26 performs as network devices (computers) 28a-n perform their respective
jobs (e.g., data communication) on the network [[16]]26.

Please amend paragraph [0003] as follows:

[0003]   In FIG. 1, as an example, the network [[16a]]26a is an Internet Protocol (IP)
network, the networks 26b and 26f are telephony networks, and networks 26c, 26d and
26f are other data networks. The network analysis agents 20a and 20b are telephony
network analyzers (TNAs), the network analysis agent 22a tracks remote monitoring
(RMON) data, and the network analysis agents 24a and 24b are network analyzers (NA)
providing protocol vitals as a measurement.

Please amend paragraph [0008] as follows:

[0008]   More particularly, with the conventional distributed network troubleshooting
systems, when a customer is dissatisfied with something happening on the network,
such as connectivity failure, slow performance slow, etc, the customer calls the service
provider. If, for example, the customer is in San Francisco and getting garbled
conversations with a phone in Denver, the service provider deploys network analysis
agents on the network at various network segments (i.e., the set of network segments)

between San Francisco and Denver. Therefore, the service provider has to look at multiple network segments to see which network segment is causing the problem or which combination of segments are causing the problem, and the service provider must analyze all of the data from the deployed network analysis agents in the network segments to come up with a way to troubleshoot and solve the problem.

Please amend paragraph [0010] as follows:

[0010]   Further, the conventional distributed network troubleshooting systems fail to provide a way a user can control configuration and execution of the network analysis agent measurements at two or more network analysis agents from a central place, because conventionally a user basically look at one measurement in one display window, configure the measurement and go to another display window to open and configure another measurement.